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## OBESITY.

A Chapter for Fat People.  
(From Harper's Bazar.)

The disadvantages of obesity are numerous, its dangers to both health and life not a few. One of the very least of the former is the difficulty a fat person has in getting about, and in taking that amount of exercise without which the body cannot long be maintained in the only state which can with propriety be called condition. Exercise alone will not reduce a man's weight, though people usually believe so, but exercise will retard the accumulation of fat.

Adipose tissue, as to those inclined to corpulence, usually deposited not only under the skin—it will be well, indeed, if this were all—but in the spaces between the various muscles of the limbs, all around the heart and the stomach, and in many other vital positions that need not be named. The accumulation of fat on and around the muscles naturally prevents activity of motion; but it does more and worse, for it throws a serious obstacle in the way of those muscles receiving a due amount of nutrition; they are therefore weakened and rendered flabby. It is not one point out of a fact to be noted, but one point out of a fact to be noted, that the reduction of obesity may sometimes be near an explosion like the following from a stout man in the prime of life:

"If I could get rid of so many pounds of twenty-five pounds of 'flesh'—as fat people will persist in calling it—flesh 'what would I do?' 'Yes, my friend,' I should reply, 'and pray what do you do?' For if you were to get rid of nearly all the fat that is on you to-morrow or the day after, you would not be able to walk twice the length of your own garden for cold and fatigue. Your muscles are attenuated and flabby, and deprived suddenly of their cushions of fat they would be of very little use indeed. That really is the truth, whether you like it or not."

The deposition of fat around the kidneys or on the heart comes in time to interfere very seriously with the functions of those organs, and to engender diseases which ultimately lead to dropsy of a fatal character. If the heart is prevented from acting as it ought to, the health cannot be long maintained. If it is a flabby heart the blood will be impoverished, the person will have a sallow look, and become or live a bio-lack in appearance. If the heart is enlarged or hypertrophied, we may expect much difficulty in breathing, especially if the patient attempts quick walking or hurried climbing of stairs and perhaps frequent attacks of palpitation, with now and then swimming in the head, and a sensation of falling, even in dreams at night.

The fat is sometimes not merely deposited on the heart, but among its muscles, causing degeneration of the walls of that organ, rendering the sufferer quite unfit for any of the more active duties of life. The respiration of fat people is very much interfered with; indeed, one might say it is a kind of never-ending effort, with a complete feeling of discomfort. Nor, on the other hand, is the digestion strong, nor the appetite either, unless excited by hot sauces or vinous stimulants.

If we glance for a moment or two at the most common causes of corpulence we shall, I think, get hints as to the most rational plan of treatment.

Corpulence is often constitutional; but, even if it is, that is no reason, remember, that it should not be kept within due bounds. A too easy mind is a sure manner of looking at the every-day personal occurrences of life, is a cause over which one has little, if any control. Success in life is washed off devoutly by all, but it often has the effect of rendering people who are constitutionally inclined to be so, very corpulent. Well, people cannot be expected to manufacture small waists for themselves in order to keep within due bounds corporeally, but they can avoid the pleasures of the table, however well off in the world they may be. Indulgence in beer, stout, and in wine and spirits has a tendency to increase the amount of fat; so has the use of sugar, which experiments seem to prove is often turned into fat in the system, and even drinking too much water. Age has something to do with the accumulation of fat, men generally giving evidence of this condition of body between 30 and 40, and women between 40 and 50, if not before.

If we consider obesity a disease—and if it be not actually so, it is at least a very distressing state of body—then we ought to be able to find out some scheme for its general treatment. And here the question naturally arises, is it safe for a stout person to use means to reduce his system? As a rule it is, provided no extra harsh measures are adopted for that purpose. The danger in diminishing the quantity of fat in and on the body is trifling if it be gradually accomplished. The person about to undergo the process of reduction should be carefully weighed every week and the weight noted, being particular to wear exactly the same amount of clothes each time. Some of the bitter tonics may be at the same time used with advantage so long as they do not constipate, because, while reducing fat, our object is to brace and tone muscle and nerve. Plenty of exercise should at the same time be taken in the open air, but this should not be carried to the verge of fatigue. Over-indulgence in bed should be avoided, and the use of the tepid or cold sea-salt bath will be found to do much good, so, too, will an occasional Turkish bath; but on this point one's own medical adviser should be consulted. I have no hesitation in saying that perseverance in this plan of treatment will work wonders.

In spite of 800 lifeboats and 293 rocket stations, about 1,000 lives were lost on the British coasts in a year.

The largest cow in America weighs 3,200 pounds, and gives milk in Chicago county, Kan.

The remains of George Whitefield, the eminent divine, lie buried beneath the pulpit of the old Presbyterian Church at Newburyport, Mass.

The board of education—the schoolmaster's shingle.

Doctors gravely assert that perspiration coming out on bald heads is poisonous. This is rough on flies.

The record is one of many illustrations of the fact that the "celestial" have in many things anticipated the "Outside Barbarians."

"Whipping by proxy" was thought a singular old custom associated with the English, Scotch, and Spanish courts. But it seems to have been long practiced at the Chinese court.

It appears that the office of whipping-boy doomed its unfortunate occupant to undergo all the corporal punishment which the law-apportioned to the thug—whose proper name, was, as the Lord's anointed, considered sacred—might chance to incur in the course of traveling through his grammar and prosody.

One of the most celebrated instances of the observance of this custom was the appointment of Barnaby Raskin as King Edward VI's whipping-boy, to which we find numerous allusions.

Sir Walter Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel" (chapter 6), on introducing Sir Mungo Malagrowther, of Girango Castle, to his readers, gives a graphic account of this custom.

After narrating how he had been early attached to court in the capacity of whipping-boy, to King James VI, and trained to all polite learning, with his Majesty, by his celebrated preceptor, George Buchanan, he adds:

"Under his stern rule—for he did not approve of the vicarious mode of punishment—James bore the penance of his own faults, and Mungo Malagrowther enjoyed a sinecure."

But James' other pedagogues, Master Patrick Young, went more economically to work, and applied the very soul of the youthful King by the floggings which he bestowed upon the whipping-boy when the royal task was not suitably performed. And he it old to Sir Mungo's praise that there were points about him in the highest respect suited to his official station.

"His voice was high-pitched and querulous, so that, when smothering under Master Peter Young's unassuming inflections, the expression of his grotesque physiognomy, and the supercilious yells which he uttered, were well suited to produce all the effects on the monarch who deserved the lash."

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Yours Companion.

Some attempts have been made in London to photograph the human vocal organs in the act of singing. The principal object was to obtain a picture of the larynx, known as the vocal chords, which are situated at the top of the larynx. These can be viewed in the laryngoscope, a small mirror, which, when placed at the back of the throat, serves at once to reflect light upon the membranes and to form an image of them visible to the observer. With the aid of this instrument numerous singers have been made upon singers and much valuable information has been collected, but all previous efforts to obtain a photograph by substituting a camera for the observer's eye have entirely failed. The difficulties were overcome by the use of a powerful Siemens electric lamp, supplied by a dynamo machine. By means of this light some excellent photographs were obtained of the laryngoscope image. The patient in each case was Herr Behnke, at whose instance the experiments were made.

Whist trying.

Whilst examining a large number of MSS. of an old scribe some twenty years ago, I was struck with the clearness and legibility of the writing, owing in a great measure to the permanent quality of the ink, which had not faded in the least, although many of the MSS. were at least 200 years old. It was remarkable, too, that the writer must have been celebrated in his day for the excellence of his calligraphy, for I met with a letter in which he requested the receipt of the ink he used. I found his receipts, which I copied, and from one of them, dated 1654, I have, during the last fifteen years, made all the ink I have used. The receipt is as follows: Rain water, one pint; galls, bruised, one and one-half ounces; green copperas, six drachms; gum-arabic, ten drachms. The galls must be coarsely powdered and put into a bottle and the other ingredients and water added. The bottle, securely stoppered, is placed in the light (sun if possible), and the contents are stirred occasionally with the gum and copperas are dissolved, after which it is in the course of a month or six weeks the ink will be fit for use. I have ventured to add ten drops of carbolic acid to the contents of the bottle, as it effectually prevents the formation and growth of mould, without any detriment to the quality of the ink, so far as I know.—Notes and Queries.

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## BENTON AND WEBSTER.

How They Became Warm Friends After Years of Enmity.

One of the most remarkable men in the United States Senate of the olden time was Col. Thomas H. Benton, with as many faults of character and as many good traits as any man that ever held a seat in that body, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He was bitter (perhaps malignant in the better word) in his politics, and neither wished nor cared to have friends who disagreed with him in his political faith. By marriage he was connected with Henry Clay, and was the intimate friend of the great orator. From feuds growing out of the Presidential contest of 1824, when, through the vote of the "A. C. M. of Mr. Clay, John Quincy Adams, a minority candidate, was elected President by the House of Representatives over Gen. Jackson, who received the highest electoral vote, the friendship between Benton and Clay cooled, and the part Benton took in the great canvass of 1828 against Adams and Clay brought a hatred between them that never healed. At one time Col. Benton, espousing the quarrel between his brother, Jesse Benton, and Gen. Jackson, they became bitter enemies and had a street fight, and to the day of his death, Jackson suffered from a ball in his arm from Benton's pistol. They became friends, Benton was too much of a man not to espouse the cause of his brother, and Jackson could not in his heart blame him for so doing. Once this quarrel, during a hot debate, Mr. Clay alluded to, when Benton promptly replied: "True, we quarreled and we fought like men and became friends, without leaving any adverse impression of veracity between us"—alluding to a former dispute between Adams and Clay, in which the latter made statements regarding Mr. Adams, while one of the Commissioners to settle the terms of peace with England at Ghent, in which Mr. Clay charged him with an attempt to barter away the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and which Mr. Adams indignantly denied. Mr. Clay, in the controversy, professed to be able to prove it by one of the Commissioners not then in the country, and announced his intention of doing so at some future date. This was the last of it.

Between Webster and Benton, except acrimonious debate in the Senate, there has been no quarrel and no personal interference for years. As members of the Senate, day after day, they passed each other without recognition. Benton, except to his intimate friends, was unsocial. He would not speak to a dog if the animal belonged to a man he did not like.

At the time of the explosion of the then largest cannon (called the Peace-maker), ever cast in the United States, Mr. Benton was on board the Princeton with a party to witness its being fired, on a trip down the Potomac. It was during the administration of President Tyler. The vessel was crowded by the Cabinet and of Congress, and by the leading men and women of Washington. In giving his account of the affair Col. Benton was standing near the gun, in the best possible position to see the effect of the shot. Suddenly some one touched him on the shoulder who wanted to speak to him, and he was elbowed out of the place and another took it. The gun was fired and burst, dealing death and destruction all around. Ex-Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, then Secretary of the Navy, who stood by Benton stood with a moment before, was instantly killed, as was also Abel P. Usher, the Secretary of State; Mr. Gardner, the father of the lady who was afterward Mrs. Tyler, and others of prominence.

The scene had a great effect on Senator Benton, who, by the concussion, was thrown to the deck, but not materially injured. He then realized that if the Almighty would forgive our trespasses we must those who trespass against us, and he determined to be reconciled to those he had been at odds with, and Daniel Webster was among the first to whom Benton tendered the olive branch of peace. Mr. Webster, in describing the scene, says Mr. Benton told him that it seemed as if that touch on the shoulder, a moment before the gun was fired, saved his life, by drawing him away from that which would have been instantaneous death, and that fact had changed the whole course of his thoughts in life. "I felt," he said, "as if I was a different man, and I wished, in the first place, to be at peace with all those with whom I had been at variance, and so Mr. Webster, I have come to you. Let us bury the hatchet." Of course Mr. Webster responded to the invitation. The old political enemies shook hands, and thereafter their intercourse was cordial and pleasant. And, in relating this experience, Mr. Webster added that there was no man in the United States Senate of whom he could have asked a reasonable or proper favor with more assurance of obtaining it than from Col. Thomas H. Benton.

A Large and Respectable Canon.

The story of Haman's Hamlin's canon in Maine, upon an occasion, is probably not apocryphal. There were only two present—the veteran Senator and the one who made Chairman. But the credentials of the delegates certified that they were elected as a large and respectable canon of the Republic.

"Because," as Mr. Hamlin explained to the puzzled Chairman, "you are large and I am respectable."

Near Waynesville, N. C., there is a church 32x44 and 18 feet high, with a fine steeple, all made of one piece of tree. The traveler who tells the story says there was enough lumber left over to fence the churchyard.

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## MANNERS AT TABLE.

Observations of a Hotel Waiter on the Reformation of Guests.

Daily removing the crumbs from the table, place at a Chicago hotel dinner table by means of a flowered-handled brush, an old waiter asked a reporter:

"Do you know, sir, that there are a great many peculiarities at table among guests at a hotel?"

"Yes, sir. It requires a man to be at the business as long as I have to observe them, though."

"What are they?"

In respect to the mode of eating, I have seen many a guest who, for instance, eats a heavy breakfast of beefsteak, eggs, ham, mutton chops, baked potatoes, and fruit. He drinks three cups of coffee, and he generally gets a half dozen rolls or biscuits. Sometimes he calls for cold meats on top of the hot, and he winds up with grapes, peaches, bananas, and a glass of milk. If never drinks less than four glasses of water."

"Pretty heavy meal, isn't it?"

"Well, rather, but that is about all the cats in the day, and it is the peculiarity. A plate of mutton chops, a glass of wine and a peach is all he takes for dinner, and a cup of tea. I take for toast, and some preserved fruit satisfies him for supper. That old man is 80 years old, and he enjoys splendid health. I have been waiting on him for five years, here, and he eats the same meals day in and day out, only varying his diet by the seasons. There is another gentleman here who eats just such a supper as the old gentleman's breakfast. His greatest meal is at night, and it is about his only one, for he seldom eats anything more than a roll and a cup of coffee for breakfast and a roll of toast and a cup of coffee for dinner and a few vegetables for dinner."

Then there are others who make dinner their best meal. In summer time I notice people eat more fruit and vegetables and less meat. They drink a great deal of iced tea and coffee, too. Ladies are the best guests to wait on."

"Well, they eat less and they are more choice in their food than men. I can serve four ladies to one man. They are more careful, too. They seem to feel that there is economy in keeping the table-cloth clean. It's quite a pleasure to serve ladies, but children don't care for them, they soil every thing around them. They spill water, pour the vinegar in their rice and potatoes and smear their neighbors' clothes with butter. Some people eat very queer meals."

"What, for instance?"

"Well, I had a guest last winter who drank beefsteak at breakfast instead of coffee. He nearly made me sick before I got accustomed to it. Another old gentleman who stopped with us for a couple of weeks always drank hot water, without sugar or milk, in place of tea. I asked him one day why he did it, and he told me that it was his custom at hotels, because there was a little difference between hotel-coffee and water, and which came to a choice he preferred the water."

"What about the manner of eating?"

"Why, some people use their knives and forks perpendicularly instead of inclined, and others don't use the fork at all except to cut with, and they shovel the food in their mouths with the knives. In the Southern hotels they have sharp, steel knives, but in the North and West they have the keep silver knives, or else the people would be always increasing the size of their mouths. The Western people gulp their meals. They are always in a hurry, like people in the North. The best-mannered eaters I have found in Maryland and Virginia, and the best you see in the North and West are Englishmen. They eat slowly and take plenty of time. Yes, sir, there is a great difference in eating, and I watch the guests with a good deal of interest."

What Salem Towne Should Have Been Called.

A certain representative from the north shore of Massachusetts was named Salem Towne. It was his first time as a legislator. On the very first day of the session a certain measure came up for ballot, and the Speaker of the House, who was a personal friend of Salem, took the trouble to advise him how to vote. The new member was evidently frustrated in his novel position, and when a ballot was taken voted directly contrary to what he had been advised and what he intended. The Speaker, sorely vexed with his nervous friend, left his seat, came down the aisle, and, tapping him on the shoulder, said: "Salem Towne, they misnamed you. Your parents should have named you Marblehead."—Cor. Chicago News.

Tallying Bananas.

In the island of Jamaica vessels are loaded with bananas by negroes marching in single file, each with a bunch on his head. The lines often number nearly a hundred men and women. As they go to and from the vessel a negro, with a loud, monotonous voice, sits on deck and calls off the tally in a singing, drawing tone, as follows: Bananas, one, one, one; bananas, two, two, two; bananas, three, three, three; bananas, four, four, four; bananas, five, five, five; bananas, six, six, six; bananas, seven, seven, seven; bananas, eight, eight, eight; bananas, nine, nine, nine; bananas, ten, ten, ten; bananas, eleven, eleven, eleven; bananas, twelve, twelve, twelve; bananas, thirteen, thirteen, thirteen; bananas, fourteen, fourteen, fourteen; bananas, fifteen, fifteen, fifteen; bananas, sixteen, sixteen, sixteen; bananas, seventeen, seventeen, seventeen; bananas, eighteen, eighteen, eighteen; bananas, nineteen, nineteen, nineteen; bananas, twenty, twenty, twenty; bananas, twenty-one, twenty-one, twenty-one; bananas, twenty-two, twenty-two, twenty-two; bananas, twenty-three, twenty-three, twenty-three; bananas, twenty-four, twenty-four, twenty-four; bananas, twenty-five, twenty-five, twenty-five; 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# THE UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 24, 1884.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**PERSONAL.**—Dan. M. Barnett, Jos. Carney and J. H. Job were in from Antelope on Tuesday.

R. S. Miner arrived home on Sunday from his Eastern trip, and is looking splendidly, but, contrary to general expectation, he returned alone, for which he should be suitably admonished.

Paul W. Bennett departed on Wednesday for the lower country in search of health, which, we hope, he may soon find amid the orange groves of our southern counties.

Thos. Riekey and Mrs. Ann Riekey were up from Antelope on Tuesday.

Geo. C. Kinney, D. Smith, M. A. Hearne and Jo. Alcaraz have been up from Clinton.

George H. Bump has been down from Bodie assaying the political croppings on the Republican ledge in this section.

Uncle Robt. P. Foulke, the Democratic war horse of Mono county, came over from Bodie and gave his Democratic friends a lively set-to while here.

Dr. Griawold, of Benton, has been here all the week as a witness in the Alverson trial.

Mrs. E. McConnell, of Bodie, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Sam. Fales came in from the Hot Springs yesterday.

R. M. Folger, of this paper, will arrive home from San Francisco on Monday evening.

**ALVBERSON'S TRIAL.**—On Monday, out of the special venire of twenty-five, Francis F. Hatfield, of Clinton, was accepted and sworn as the twelfth juror, and the taking of testimony was commenced before the following jurors: B. B. Summers, J. A. Williams, Reason Barnes, Thos. Gilchrist, M. P. Hay, A. Kirkpatrick, A. S. Montrose, John Sturgeon, P. Desmond, J. R. Crane, Andrew Barnes and Francis F. Hatfield. R. S. Miner, who had just returned from the East, appeared for the prosecution, in place of Paul W. Bennett, whose sickness compelled him to retire from the case. There is a possibility of the case going to the jury to-night, but it may not until Monday.

**IN THE REAR.**—The Season is terribly out of gear, and has been running behind just one month, as we have had all through this month genuine April weather, bringing us daily showers. Last Monday night it rained heavily, with snow in the mountains, and every day since we have had a succession of thunder showers. Next month we may be favored with some pleasant May weather.

**A LITTLE OFF.**—Prof. Ginn, in his last Index, finds fault with the Supervisory apportionment, and says that it gives the County Seat two Supervisors. The Professor will please rise and explain the modus operandi through which Bridgeport is to secure two of the five Supervisors. We are inclined to think that the Professor was a little off when he wrote that article.

**FURNITURE FOR SALE, CHEAP.**—David Jeffreys, being about to move from Bridgeport to Santa Barbara county, offers for sale his entire household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining and bedroom sets, and kitchen furniture. Everything goes, in lots to suit, cheap for cash. This is a good chance for young housekeepers to start to housekeeping with lots of furniture for a little money. Call at Mr. Jeffreys' residence and purchase whatever you want.

**DENTISTRY.**—Dr. H. H. White, the popular dentist, who has opened an office at the Leavitt House, will have to go to Bodie on Monday, for a few days, so those having work for him should see him immediately, if they cannot wait until his return. The Doctor has been kept very busy, and has given general satisfaction, both in regard to his work and his charges, the latter being on a live and let live basis.

**SCHOOL ELECTION.**—Under "New To-Day" will be found the Election Notice for the annual election for School Trustees, to be held on Saturday, June 7th. One Trustee is to be elected for three years, in place of David Hays, who is not a candidate for another term, and one for two years, for the unexpired term of M. P. Wiggins, who removed from the county.

**Too Much Snow.**—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the other side of the mountains, by way of the Sonora road, reports an immense body of snow on that road, and he thinks that teams will not be able to cross before the first of August.

**BOOMING.**—Our mountain streams are on the rampage now, and some of the small bridges between here and the Hot Springs have been floated off, but they will soon be replaced, as Road Overseer Severe is on the line of the road putting it in order.

**IN FIRE ORDER.**—A. F. Bryant, who took a trip to Antelope Valley on Thursday, returning yesterday, reports the road as being in the very best possible condition from Hot Springs to the Valley.

**CHOICE FOWLS.**—Those desirous of having good fowls should get a few settings of Plymouth Rock and other choice eggs from Ben. Miller's hennery. See his advertisement under "New To-Day."

**NEW LAW OFFICE.**—N. Soderberg, formerly of San Francisco, will practice in all the State and Federal Courts in California and Nevada. Office, Looze's Building, Main street, Bridgeport, California.

**COMMON UP.**—The warm rains have started the grass, which is coming up abundantly, and promising fine grazing for stock.

## MINING TRANSFERS.

The following deeds have been recorded in the County Recorder's office:

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following deeds have been recorded in the County Recorder's office:

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE.**—The June number of this magazine brings with it the first breath of Summer in two of its descriptive papers—"Biarritz," the great watering-place in France, and "The North Shore," descriptive of the north shore of Lake Superior, with a delightful retrospect of the old voyageurs and fur-traders. Both papers are generously and beautifully illustrated. Then we have A Humble Romance, a story; The Dagger, a story of the Time of Sextus Pompey, with an illustration; The New York Custom House, an interesting and instructive description of that great institution, with ten fine illustrations; Abraham Lincoln at Cincinnati, where he first met Edwin M. Stanton; Little Elsie, poetry; Sheffield, with fifteen illustrations of the great cutlery manufacturing city of England; Nature's Serial Story, five illus.; Grace Sherwood, the One Virginia Witch; Love's Resurrection Day, a poem; The Great Western March, three illus.; Transcripts from Nature, VIII-X, poems, with an illus.; Judith Shakespeare, with an illustration (Frontispiece); Editor's Easy Chair; Literary Record; Historical Record, and Editor's Drawer.

Harper & Bros., publishers, New York.

## Refrigeration in Fevers.

The premonitory stage of yellow fever is characterized by an intense longing for refrigeration: fresh air, cold water, cooling fruits or fruit extracts. The fever-dreams of an acute patient are crowded with visions of tree-shade and mountain brooks. Even "chills" are often accompanied by a burning thirst; and during the cold stage of an intermittent fever the temperature of the system is actually higher than during the sweating stage; according to Dr. Francis Home, respectively 104 and 99 degrees.

In the first place, remove the patient to the airiest available room in the house. The art of house-cooling seems to have been lost with the ancient civilization of Southern Europe. There is not a room in the narrowest alley of the Naples Jew quarter where open windows and ten cents worth of ice would fail to lower the temperature from 20 to 30 degrees below that of the outer atmosphere. Create a draught and, if possible a cross-draught, without fear that the admission of air from a sun-blistered courtyard, for instance, would make the room equally uncomfortable; the thermal contrast itself will create an air-current, and that draft will be cooler to the feeling than stagnant air of an actually lower temperature. The shade of a leafy tree is never more grateful than when the surrounding fields tremble under the rays of a vertical sun. The evaporation of ice-water, or even of common cistern-water, will greatly aid the good work. Pour it into flat basins, tubs, etc., and place them in the center of the room, or get a wheelbarrow full of unglazed bricks, that can be procured at any pottery, put them close together on the floor and sprinkle them from time to time with cold water. The water will soak into the porous mass and evaporate more rapidly than from an impervious surface. A bundle of bathing-sponges or a sheaf of bulrushes, suspended from the ceiling and sprinkled from time to time, will serve the same purpose; and, where ice is cheap, a dog's day sirocco can easily be reduced to an April breeze.

The best time to begin the refrigeration cure is an hour before sunset. On this continent alone, the refrigeration superstitious costs annually the lives of about 15,000 human beings; at least one-half the 30,000 North Americans who succumb every year to the fever, ague and congestive chills could have saved themselves by opening their bed-room windows.

Popular Science Monthly.

## Unusually Young Mothers.

A remarkable feature of a case in the Indiana court was the youthfulness of a mother present who had a child only 13, given birth to two before she was 18. Youthful maturity seems to have been inherited, for the mother was herself born when her mother was 13, she in turn having been born when her mother was 13. In court was the remarkable spectacle of a great-grandmother, grandmother and mother, all twins, the great-grandmother now being 40 years old, the grandmother 27 and the mother 14.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"DUDEN & Co." is the sign of a firm in New York. Every night the sign is covered with a wire screen to protect it from mutilation. "The boys try to make us a company of dices by removing the 'n'." said a member of the firm.

A. B. Stewart & Bro., Druggists of Bodie have the largest and most complete stock of AMMUNITION, and sporting goods in general, in Mono county; also Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, and Paints, Oils and Wall Paper.

E. F. Gibson, at the Union Fruit and Vegetable Market, Bodie, receives daily by Express, fresh fruits and vegetables, also fresh and salt water fish, poultry and game, which he sells cheap for cash. Orders promptly attended to.

READ R. A. Tenney's advertisement in another column, headed, "Canvassers Wanted."

How wise we are in thought! How weak in practice! Our very virtues, like our will, is—nothing.—Skirley.

## Protecting Fruit from Insects.

An Eastern horticulturist writes: Oils of all kinds are deadly to most insects. Kerosene can only be used by diluting with water. To mix oils with water, first combine them with milk, then dilute as desired with water. Strawberry and molasses attract moths, spread on boards placed in the orchards or on trunks of trees. Paris green is very effective when it can be well applied; one pound mixed with twenty-five pounds of flour or plaster is sufficiently strong. Of London purple use only one part by weight to fifty parts of flour or plaster. The common ground beetle, the lace-winged flies, and the well-known "lady-bugs" are all friends of the horticulturist, and should be protected. As regards the noxious insects, the codling moth, for destructiveness, nearly at the top of the list. Paper or cloth bands are used, applied every ten days, through spring and early summer, and in connection with the use of a proper wash. The apple tree borers, of which there are several kinds, are enemies of the apple, the quince, and some other trees. When observed, cut the larva out with a knife and place a sheet of tarred roofing felt about the collar of the tree to prevent further ravages. Dustings of lime are effective with cherry and pear plums, abundant in most regions, such as about 'Pug' sound. The plum curculio, which is not here yet, but is perhaps on the way, is an enemy that at present cannot be conquered. There is no remedy known except the jarring process, to commence as soon as the fruit set, and jar the tree three times a week for a month. This shakes off the curculionid fruit, and it should be followed up and destroyed. The wood-boring beetle, known as the grape vine beetle, nips the vine in the bud; the larvae feed on the leaves in the summer. The beetles are jarred off the vines in the early morning, over an inverted umbrella, or lime is used; for the larvae, alum water. One ounce of alum to a gallon of warm water destroys the strawberry worm; so does white hellebore. Hand-picking is about the only remedy for the gooseberry fruit worm. The currant-borer is troublesome. Cut out and burn all infected branches. Do the same with the raspberry twig-girdler.—Chicago Times.

## The Great British Channel Tunnel.

This enterprise, which would be of incalculable benefit to the business interests of all Western Europe, and most of all to Great Britain herself, has been opposed by all classes of public men in England, because they fear that the tunnel, if constructed, would put the British islands at the mercy of the various armies of the continental nations. Mr. Bright ridicules these fears as being chimerical, and points out the immense commercial benefits which would follow the connection between the British railway system, and that of the Continent. Sir John Hawkshaw, a famous engineer, states that there are no engineering difficulties in the construction of the tunnel which could not be easily surmounted. It could be finished in eight years, and the cost would not exceed \$40,000,000. He estimated there will be 3,000,000 passengers passing through it annually, and that the freight business would not be less than 1,200,000 tons. The income, he estimates, would be nearly \$5,000,000 annually, and allowing 40 per cent for working expenses, there would be a profit of nearly 10 per cent. The tunnel will be nearly 180 feet below the bed of the channel, and in case a war should break out it would be an easy matter to make it useless to an invading force. It does not require any great amount of imagination to show how important would be the practical annexation of England to the Continent of Europe. True, a vast amount of shipping would be rendered useless, but then the transportation of passengers and merchandise would be cheapened, and much valuable time saved. The powerful material interests involved will necessitate in time the construction of this tunnel, and when completed, it will be one of the wonders of the world.—Demorest's Monthly.

## A New Hand.

"Mr. Smith," said a Boston grocer to an old farmer who had long been a customer of his, "I have received a good many complaints in regard to that last butter I bought of you."

"No!"

"Indeed, it tasted very queerly to me. What could have ailed it?"

"Well, now, we had a new hired gal last week, and it might be possible that she didn't get the proportions right."

"Proportions?"

"That is, she got in too much grated carrot; but you can tell your customers that carrots are perfectly healthy and awfully good for the liver. We always select the best and wash 'em through two waters."—Wall Street News.

## Put It Thar.

When the stranger remarked that he was from Arkansas, one of the passengers suddenly turned and asked:

"You are, eh? Maybe you are from Crittenden county?"

"I am that."

"Perhaps from James' Landing?"

"That's it, exactly."

"Then, maybe, you know my brother, William Henry Jones, from Penn Yan, this State?"

"Stranger, put it thar!" exclaimed the Arkansas traveler, as he extended his hand and smiled all over. "Bust my buttons if I didn't help hang your brother for cattle-stealing just before I left home."—Wall Street News.

## Beauty.

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carnesades, a solitary kingdom; Domitian said that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature, and Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.—From the Italian.

"The last link is broken," the fellow said, when he kissed his girl goodbye forever, at her request, because her parents wished a dissolution. A few days after he received a note, saying: "Dear George, there are plenty more links. Come and break them."

## A Free Railroad.

There is a free railroad in Oakland, Cal. This city is across the bay from San Francisco, with a population of 45,000. The Central Pacific Company needed a way directly through it, and the principal street afforded the best route; but the people were reluctant to have the thoroughfare spoiled, and only consented with the proviso that no fares should be collected for rides within the corporate limits. There are several stations on this peculiar section of the line, and the residents use the trains freely.

Whatever disgrace we have merited, it is almost always in our power to re-establish our reputation.—La Roche.

## CRAZY PATCHWORK.

Having a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome broadcloth, silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Ties, etc., etc. Package No. 1.—Is a handsome bundle of explicable silks, satins and broadcloth velvets (all different). Just the thing for the most artistic PATCHWORK FANCY WORK. Sent postpaid for 50 cents in postal note or 1-cent stamps. Package No. 2.—Containing three times as much as package No. 1. Sent postpaid for \$1.00. These are all of the VERY FINEST QUALITY and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the U. S. AT THREE TIMES OUR PRICES. They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. Ladies Manual of Fancy Work, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for patchwork, sent hand-drawn to each postpaid, 50 cts. ORDER NOW. Address, THE ROCK-ESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y. my17-3

**AGENTS** wanted for the Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. All the latest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The latest and best book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any agent can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLIST BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. d15-17

## A. C. RAYMOND

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

## SADDLERY and HARNESS

BODIE.

SADDLERY HARDWARE, CARRIAGE Trimmings, Robes, Horse Clothing, whips, Collars, & Belts, and everything to be found in a well-appointed establishment.

I have in my employ one of the best saddle makers in the State.

Repairing a specialty. Trade solicited. (initials)

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES

TO EASTERN AND EUROPEAN CITIES VIA THE Great Transcontinental all-rail routes

## CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.

OR

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Daily Express and Emigrant Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the East

CONNECTING AT

New York and New Orleans

with the several Steam Lines to

## ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars attached to Overland Express Trains.

## THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

are run daily with Overland Emigrant Trains. No additional charge for berths in Third-class Cars.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-car Berths secured and other information given upon application at the Company's Office, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes.

## RAILROAD LANDS

IN Nevada, California and Texas,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply to, or address

W. H. MILLS, JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. Co., S. P. R. R. Co., San Francisco, San Francisco.

OR

H. R. ANDREWS, Land Commissioner, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Co., San Antonio, Texas.

A. N. TOWNE, T. H. GOODMAN, General Manager, Gen. Pass. & Trk. Agt., 70-80 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## FAIRFIELD'S

BODIE AND BRIDGEPORT

## STAGE LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Leaves Bodie every morning at 6.30 and Bridgeport at 1 P. M., arriving in Bodie at 5 o'clock.

OFFICES—Bodie, Barney Clark's Wine Room Bridgeport, Leavitt's Hotel.

2244 W. M. H. FAIRFIELD, Proprietor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Alexander Jointer Plane Gauge. Can be applied to any Plane.

"Baby."

T. L. MILLER CO.,

BRIDGEPORT AND BRIDGEPORT

HEREFORD CATTLE

COTSWOLD SHEEP

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BREEDERS, WILL CO.,

ILLINOIS

## WATCHES & JEWELRY.

## WACHHORST

JEWELRY STORE

AND

TOWN CLOCK,

SACRAMENTO.



## JEWELRY

—AND—

## SILVERWARE.

79 J Street, between Third and Fourth, SACRAMENTO

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Every article of Jewelry bought in this establishment warranted strictly as represented.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks Repaired

BY THE BEST WORKMEN.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

## MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Foot & Power Machinery,

BUILDING AND

Household Hardware, Etc.

## OSBORN & ALEXANDER,

628 MARKET STREET,

Opp. Palace Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Agency of W. F. & John Barnes' Foot and Steam Power Machinery.

Dealers in Foot & Steam Power Lathes, Mortisers, Tenoners, Formers or Shapers, Boring, Drilling and Polishing Machines;

Scroll, Circular & Band Saws, Etc., Etc.

Barnes' Screw-Cutting, Back-Geared Engine Lathes, by Foot or Steam Power, \$125 to \$195.

Barnes' Scroll Saws.

Adapted to Mechanics, Builders and Jobbers. One of these Saws Will repay its cost many times.

Patent Ratchet Braces.

Patent Iron Bevel.

Blade secured by Lever on end of Handle.

The Alexander Jointer Plane Gauge. Can be applied to any Plane.

Combined Drill, Vice and Drill.

Pat. Tram Points.

## OSBORN & ALEXANDER,

628 Market Street,

Opp. Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Price Lists and Catalogues.

## "SOONVITHKERN"

E. F. GIBSON,

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

MARKET,

UNION MARKET BUILDING,

(above the Post Office),

BODIE.

Receiving daily, by express,

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

of all kinds, in season.

The best of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

TEAS, SPICES, COFFEES, CANNED GOODS

NUTS, FRENCH CANDIES, ORANGES,

LEMONS, LIMES,

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

FRESH EGGS always in store.

FINE FAT POULTRY always in the coop.

Goods promptly delivered.

Orders from the Country solicited.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH COUNTRY PRODUCE

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

## L. P. FISHER'S

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING

AGENCY.

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## N. A. ADVERTISING SOLICITED

For all newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States and Europe. Files of nearly every newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand and all advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.



# ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

...the critical age of ... to begin with, it is enormously ... a constant drain of \$2,000 ... commissions.

...the most impossible words ... sentences. As ... in the compilation ... and no telegraph ... its assistants with ... of languages, ... and the unfortunate ... a mistake of, say, ... in an Italian pluperfect, and ... a repetition of the ... problem.

...the one of the alleviations ... made came in with the ... regularity, and ... one would hear from ... one would have to ... personal news, ... at least, one ... the sound of ... the telegraph has ... there is no longer sequence ... in the news we get. What ... would have been well ... in little scraps by ... papers, or from ... journals, or from ... and sometimes from all ... interest is destroyed ... and inconsequent form ... There was a time when we ... follow the ... the betting for ... we get the ... as little ... he if we ... of long in ... it would ... Columbus ... after worth ... the dis-

...looking through a ... to suit him, ... bugs in ... and was out of ... when my ... and how he ... for half-price. ... in it. ... my needs. My wife ... such ... if here isn't ... the customer, as the ... evidence.

...was going out with a ... when the ... and said: ... know you have ... family! Moses ... years in ... to confound ... and weep for more

...the weary days ... coming into that ripe ... which, after all, is ... something better ... We have got to work a thing out as well as know how to get it out, before we can bring it out in its perfection.—Rev. C. L. Guild.

**Afraid They'd Eat Him.**  
"I'm so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed a St. Louis girl who was engaged to be married to a young army officer. "He hasn't written to me in three days."  
"There's no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply; "he's out of the reach of Indians, there is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he wrote you last he was in perfect health."  
Oh, yes, I know all that, Lizzie," said the third, agitated creature, "but that's the army-worm."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

In the German Empire there are sixty manufacturers of playing cards, which produced during the last fiscal year 3,234,749 packs of less than thirty-six cards each, and 1,054,826 packs of more than thirty-six cards each.

PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL is collecting books, pamphlets, etc., on electricity, and preparing a bibliography of the science. He has already indexed the titles of more than 40,000 works.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the reason a woman never puts on the gloves in a ring is because it would take her too long. She would always demand a size smaller than she could wear.

THERE is a man up in Vermont whose lands according to one of the medical journals, have dried up, so that they rattle around like beans in a bladder every time he shakes his head.

M. DUMAS, who has been studying the subject, advocates the passage of a law in France providing that every unmarried man who is proved to be the father of an abandoned child shall support it and give it his name.

WHENEVER you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of fools.—*Steels.*

...nominated ... Oregon, and ... plug ... smile, dropped in ... on particular bus-

...come, Major," said the visitant, lighting a Sullivan cigarette, "I came to congratulate you on your prospects, and to offer you my services as a first class columnist."

"Why, a columnist. Never run for office before? Well, I'll explain: You see, as soon as a nominee starts in on his canvass, of course the opposition parties get right in and traduce him for all that's out; you've noticed the fact, I dare say?"

"Yes, I think I have," said old Snodgrass, with a sigh.  
"Exactly; they invent all sorts of queer stories about the man, and try to blacken his record the worst way."  
"And they succeed pretty often, too," groaned the Major.

"They used to, my dear sir, they used to," said the expert, "but not since the introduction of my new idea, the patent columnist scheme. It works like a charm."  
"Loss, eh?" said the amateur politician.

"You bet it does. Now, how do we work the business and defeat the plans of the opposition—now, how?"  
"Can't imagine," said the Major.  
"Why, by getting ahead of them every time, bless your heart. Do your own slandering, don't you see? Put 'em on the wrong track, eh? Your grapple with the idea, don't you?"  
"Can't say I do," said Snodgrass, reflectively.

"Why, it's as simple as daylight. You see, you stake me on the quiet, and I get in and start a paper apparently devoted to the opposition. The very first issue I come out and allude to the long-suspected fact that you poisoned your grandmother in '57."  
"But I didn't!" roared the Major, looking round for a club.

"Gently! gently! my dear sir," said the visitor, putting his foot on the poker. "Of course, all the opposition papers take it up and make a fearful row. Then an investigation is had, and both your grandmothers are found to be living. Catch the point, don't you?"  
"But how does that help me?" asked the nominee.

"Why, don't you see, it keeps the other fellows' attention excited, and they don't go into your real record at all.—*San Francisco Post.*

**His Reason.**  
Mr. Lindley Murray, whose English Grammar used to try the temper of our grandfathers when they were boys, was a resident of New York city. Being an amiable gentleman, and of old-school politeness, he had a speaking acquaintance with many persons who were his inferiors in social position. Once, during a city election, the old grammarian's courtesy was used by an ignorant fellow as an argument why he should be elected to office.

"His name was Burke. He was a volunteer aid to a fire company, and had lost an arm while serving as a private in the War of 1812. Being somewhat of a rough, he was frequently engaged in fights, and would place a stone in the end of his armless sleeve and use it with prodigious effect on the head of his antagonist.  
Some of the wags about town nicknamed 'Bill' for Alderman, thinking it would be a good joke. To their surprise, his 'war record' and popularity with the baser sort gained him so many votes that it required great exertion on the part of respectable citizens to defeat him.

"Bill," said one of his comrades, who didn't fear him, "you haven't education enough for an Alderman."  
"Why not?" replied Bill, swelling with offended dignity. "Why not, I'd like to know? I've got plenty of education. I can speak the English language like a book. Why?" he continued, referring to a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Murray, "I know the man who made the English language. What more do you want?"

**Shall We Lose Our Ties?**  
There is one very unpleasant prospect along the theoretical line of evolution. It is a generally accepted opinion that what nature does not need she gets rid of as rapidly as she is permitted by the condition of affairs. It is upon this proposition that the advocates of evolution base their arguments. A learned geologist assures us that the hoof of the horse some few cycles ago was ornamented, or rather obstructed with toes, even while Mr. Darwin insisted while breath or pen served him that man had not so very long been without a caudal appendage. Accepting this view we may feel a sort of morbid gratitude that an opportunity was provided for getting rid of superfluous tails. But there can hardly be as much pleasure in the anticipation of a time when man will kick off his toes and imitate the example of the horse—or the similitude perhaps being greater—the opinionated mule in the condensation of his pedal extremities. This, however, is the theory advanced by our newest evolutionists. They urge that the civilized toe has forgotten its ancient cunning, and is no longer of practical use to its possessor.

Shoes have done the business. The average toe is a twisted, gnarled and knotted excrescence. They are not obedient to muscular direction; they are without skill or dexterity. The fashionable shoe is reducing the toe to a minimum, crowding the five into a dimension of leather hardly roomy enough for one. The human foot bids fair to pass from its present shape into the likeness of the middle toe of an ostrich, and may eventually become a veritable hoof. It might be better so. There would be less of it to step on and no purchase for corns. There would be an advantage in this to the kickees, since it is a recognized philosophical fact that it is the toe of a shoe creates the moral disturbance rather than the force of the pedal projection. Moreover, the hoof would afford a practical aid to the system of domestic economy, as small boys might be shod with iron. The more it is considered the less unpleasant the exodus of the toe becomes. Fashion may in this respect be a benefactor after all.—*Chicago Daily News.*

**PITH AND POINT.**  
(London Herald.)  
THEY have discovered a greater curiosity than the sea serpent at Newport. It is "the married man who pays attention to his own wife!" It is very strange. But perhaps he has to.

An Albion man claims to have seen a veritable hoop make near that place. It is strongly suspected that he devoted considerable time to inspecting the contents of the barrel before he saw the "hoop."

An exchange speaks of a Sheriff "holding an elephant for debt." He must be a very strong Sheriff—and a brave one, too. It is not easy to hold an elephant—if the animal takes a notion to move on. But if the beast has contracted a debt, it should be held until it discharges the obligation.

A news item says that the brain of a circus employe, found dying near Middletown, "weighed six ounces, the same size as that of the first Napoleon and of Daniel Webster." Of course he was the man who wrote the circus advertisements. It requires a genius with a Websterian brain to perform such a task.

The King of Italy says if he wasn't a King he would be a newspaper reporter. Kings, after all, are only human, like the rest of us. They are ambitious, and want to get into the money—albeit the salary of a King, we've been told, is a few hundred dollars more than that of a newspaper reporter.

(Curt Proctor's Weekly.)  
THE weathercock is a vain thing. A WATTS resembles a race-horse when he runs for stakes.  
THE only poverty that is observable about the great pleasure resorts is a poverty of brains.

WHEAT is a young man gets his muscles to do just as he wants it, it may be termed broke-down.  
BLISSARD is the dining-room girl, according to the Bible, for verily she is the piece-maker.

FULL many an hour of sad reflection is spent in regretting the number of schooners that have gone down and the storms that sweep across the bar.  
TWO prints with but a single thought, two tramps that beat as one, said a compositor, as he and his partner marched valiantly up to the bar.

WOMAN never had her rights. When a woman stands in front of a mirror ten minutes she is called vain, but man can stand there half a day without shaving himself, and the rest of the family imagines that he is telling the truth when he is cursing at the razor.  
A FEW moments sometimes make man change," yells the Boston Post. "A man with blue eyes was seen going into a beer saloon yesterday, and when he came out he had black eyes." We have often heard of a man having black and blue at the same time.

(Chicago Check.)  
A DEPRESSING feature—a broken nose.  
UNDER the title of "Thoughts on the Sea," a poet has unburdened himself. One's thoughts on the sea are "not a very rethched character."

"A PERSON loses one pound during a night's sleep," says an exchange. This must be applicable to Americans. The English papers chronicle accounts of persons losing hundreds of pounds during a night's sleep.

TICKLE away, you fly, pestiferous carver, away, you tantalizing fly. The frost and the winter's coming and you'll soon lie down and die. Jump in the glucose, drink the milk, contaminate the tea. You'll soon leave this festive earth, a fly angel to be.

KING OMOM, once husband of 703 African damsels, is dead. If the grief of each widow equalled the display made by American women at the funerals of their husbands, the mourners must have followed the king to his last resting place in boots.

HALCYON says.  
According to the ancients, the kingfisher, called in Greek, Halcyon, was so named from Halcyon, a daughter of Eolus, and the wife of Ceyx. The story goes that Ceyx was drowned while on his way to consult the oracle, and that, in a dream that night, Halcyon was informed of the fate of her husband. Next morning, as she waded red-eyed and wearily upon the shore, she found her body washed up by the waves, and overcome with grief, threw herself into the sea. The gods, in admiration of her mutual affection, changed her into a kingfisher.

The kingfishers were supposed, at that time, to make their nests during the seven days preceding the winter solstice (about Dec. 21), and to lay their eggs during the seven days directly following it; and it was a popular superstition that the sea remained calm and tranquil while these fourteen days were called "halcyon days," or days of pleasant weather. On this account, the ancients regarded the halcyon as a symbol of tranquility, and because it lived near the water it was consecrated to Thetis, a sea-nymph. The bird about which such wonderful stories were told was probably nothing more than the common kingfisher of Europe (*Alcedo ispida*), the habits of which are very much like those of the better kingfisher.—*St. Nicholas.*

**An Old Flag Staff.**  
There lies in the State House round at Columbus, Ohio, a piece of half-rotten oak log about six feet long, in the center of which stands a still more rotten piece of hickory elm tree, more than a foot in diameter and about two feet high, on which is a card bearing the inscription: "Flagstaff of 1793. Erected by Gen. Anthony Wayne at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where Gen. St. Clair was defeated in 1791." The upright pole was mortised into the log, which was buried in the ground. It was found eight or nine feet underground while digging a well on the site of the old fort in 1876 and brought to Columbus to be placed in the relic room.

At a meeting of Connecticut druggists there were four who weighed over 200 pounds, the heaviest being 216. They weighed over 180. The tallest measured six feet five inches, and weighed 185.

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